

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9370

日六初月二十十年三十日光

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1888.

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號八月正英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHEPHERD.

## INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.  
January 16, ALWINE, German steamer, 4000.  
Samuelson, Palmer 13th January, and Howard 15th; General WIELER & Co.  
January 17, KUSHI MARY, Japanese steamer, 1230, N. W. Thompson, Ketchington 12th January, Col. MITSON BUSSAN KAISHA.  
January 17, TANNADICE, British steamer, 1400.  
Hug Craig, Sydney 13th December, via Australian Port and Amboina, General RUSSELL & Co.  
January 17, CANTON, British steamer, 1100, BRENTON, 14th January, General JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.

CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
17TH JANUARY.

Trieste, German str., for Toulon.  
Macao, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
Hiong, Italian str., for Singapore.  
Tartow, British str., for Bangkok.  
Pakho, British str., for Swatow.  
Tele, British str., for Swatow.  
Crauder, British str., for Saigon.  
Clermont, British str., for Singapore.  
Nantes, French str., for Edo.  
Edward May, Amer. bark, for Manila.

DEPARTURES.  
January 17, ANTON, German steamer, for Holland.  
January 17, AMY, British str., for Shanghai.  
January 17, BISAGNO, Italian str., for Bombay.  
January 17, CHIEFFO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
January 17, GLENARTH, British steamer, for London.  
January 17, DANUBE, British str., for Haiphong.  
January 17, MONGKUT, British str., for Bangkok.  
January 17, TAICHIOW, British str., for Bangkok.  
January 17, PAESIAN, British str., for Swatow.  
January 17, SUTLEJ, British str., for Europe.

PASSAGES.

Arrived  
Per Alwine, str., from Pakho, 2000—Mr. Bruce and daughter, and 2 Chinese.  
Per Tonadice, str., from Sydney, 4000—Mr. White, Mr. C. Foster, 2 steersmen and 52 Chinese.  
Per Canton, str., from Shanghai—Mrs. Hodgeson, Mr. Tully, and 2 Chinese.

Departed  
Per Sutlej, str., from Hongkong—for Singapore—Miss Stanton, Messrs. Matthew Connel and John Moffat, Esq.—For Bombay—Mr. B. Davis, For Newcastle—Messrs. W. Low and R. C. Passmore, For London—Staff Commander John Brown, Miss Fleming, Miss Hooks, and Messrs. D. J. Murdoch and J. B. Elkinford, From Shanghai—for London—Capt. W. T. Wyles.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Canton*, from Shanghai, 14th January, reports from Shanghai on the 12th December, 4 days ago, having been at Tsinan on the 17th, Cooktown on the 18th, Parry's Island on the 21st, and Port Darwin on the 24th December, having experienced fine weather throughout. Left Port Darwin on the 25th December, and arrived at Amboina, on the 25th December, leaving again on 1st January, after having discharged 1350 tons of coal there for the Netherlands Indies. Passed through the South China Sea on the 1st January, and on following day cleared Bulwer Channel at 9:30 A.M. The Cape Island was abeam, the weather being fine and clear with moderate N.E. winds; from thence to port fine weather with light variable winds and heavy N.E. swell. On the 10th J.A.Y. passed the steamer *Whampoa* from Hongkong for Sydney, 3 days out.

VESSELS ARRIVED HOME FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, & MANILA.  
(For last Mail's Advice.)  
Amphitrite (s.), Hongkong, &c., Dec. 1.  
Hyde (s.), Hongkong, &c., Dec. 1.  
Glenary (s.), Shanghai, &c., Dec. 1.  
Vessels (s.), Hongkong, &c., Dec. 1.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG  
(Corrected to Date).  
Mabel Taylor, ... Penang, Aug. 16.  
B. P. Cheney, ... New York, Aug. 17.  
Hestonbury, ... Cardiff, Sept. 21.  
Erie, ... London, Oct. 5.  
Gusto, Oscar, ... Cardiff, Oct. 27.  
Augusta, ... Penang, Nov. 7.  
N. C. ... Penang, Nov. 10.  
Ruby, ... Cardiff, Nov. 20.  
Bullockton (s.), Liverpool, Nov. 30.  
Cardiganshire (s.), Antwerp via London, Nov. 30.  
Lester, ... Hamburg, Nov. 30.  
Daphne (s.), Hamburg, Dec. 1.  
Berwick (s.), Leith via London, Dec. 4.  
Amphitrite (s.), Funchal, Dec. 5.  
Maynoo (s.), London, Dec. 7.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.  
M. FRIEDRICH SEIP & M. BERNHARD BUSCHMANN have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

EDWARD SCHELLAH & CO.—Hongkong, China, and Hamburg, 1st January, 1888.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BONING to SELL our Firm by proclamations from this date, Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & CO.—Hongkong, 30th December, 1887.

NOTICE.

M. R. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLOMON has been admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong from the instant.

DAVID SASSENS & CO.—Hongkong, 18th January, 1888.

NOTICE.

M. R. M. GROTE has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

CHATER & VENIN, Hongkong, 1st January, 1888.

NOTICE.

The INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ALFRED WIDSWELL DUVAL in our Firm ceased on the 1st December, 1887.

DEACON & CO.—Canton, 7th January, 1888.

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We have authorized Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BONING to SELL our Firm by proclamations from this date, Hongkong and China.

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NOTICE.

The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. E. ABRAHAMSON & CO., Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1888.

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The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. E. ABRAHAMSON & CO., Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

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## INTIMATIONS.

### INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS.

#### Example.

If £5, 5d. per annum is commended to be paid at age 30, secures the sum of £500 at age 50, and if Death occurs before age 50, the sum £500 is payable to deceased's Estate. This form of Provision affords an excellent means for the investment of small savings.

Proposed forms, and all information on application to the

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,

Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

905-3

Hongkong.

### FOR SALE.

WINTER HOSIERY.

SCARFS AND TIES.

GLOVES.

SHIRTS & COLLARS.

DRESSING GOWNS & RUGGS.

FELT HATS,

AND

OUTFITTING SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1887.

### NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong, Business hours on week-days, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

2.—Sum more than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having deposited for 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

4.—Interest at rate of 5% per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and December, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

6.—The Savings Bank having deposited for 12 months 5 per cent. per annum, a Premium of 5% per cent. will be paid monthly on proof of death, together with a Mortuary Dividend of 50% of all premiums received during the 5 years period in which death may happen.

Prospective and full particulars may be had on application to

BIRLEY DAILEY & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1887.

### NOTICE.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID UP £500,000.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 49, THE HEADSTONE STREET, LONDON, VICTORIA, G.B.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COAST.

AND THE COAST.

MANAGEMENT.

E. W. BUTTER,

Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1887.

### INTIMATIONS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS can at the present time

of the year engage Berths through to

EUROPE VIA BOMBAY WITHOUT CHARGE OF STEAMER OR INCREASE OF FARE.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1887.

### NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

APPROVED CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. BUTTER,

Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1887.

### NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 9 (SPECIAL).

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 32.

I refer to Local Notices to Mariners Nos. 30 and 31.

The wrecks of the Chinese Gambon Chin-kung and the Salt Junk—the former abreast of the Salt Commissioners Station just below Dutch Ferry Island, and the latter off the Upper end of Junk Island near Whampoa, a short mark 15 feet on the Admiralty Chart, Sheet IV, Canton River—have been raised and removed from the water.

Left Port Darwin on the 25th December, and arrived at Amboina, on the 25th December, leaving again on 1st January, after having discharged 1350 tons of coal there for the Netherlands Indies. Passed through the South China Sea on the 1st January, and on following day cleared Bulwer Channel at 9:30 A.M. The Cape Island was abeam, the weather being fine and clear with moderate N.E. winds; from thence to port fine weather with light variable winds and heavy N.E. swell. On the 10th J.A.Y. passed the steamer *Whampoa* from Hongkong for Sydney, 3 days out.

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(For last Mail's Advice.)

Amphitrite (s.), Hongkong, &c., Dec. 1.

Hyde (s.), Hongkong, &c., Dec. 1.

## INTIMATIONS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED  
CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY.

Just Received.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BURNT ALMONDS,

SUNDAY SWEETS.

ROSE WATER & OTHER CRACKERS  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW SEASONS' CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS,  
INCLUDING SOME CHROMOS OF SWISS AND HOME SCENERY.

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING.  
NEW ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong, 13th December, 1887.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on all official matters should be addressed "The Editor" and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Advertisers and Subscribers who are not entitled for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After half past the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on the 16th January, 1888, Francis Bickford, a citizen of H. L. Martin, aged 7 years and 2 months.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 18TH, 1888.

In a letter to the *China Mail*, "H. L. D." — whom from his initials we presume to be a well-known member of the legal profession — says: "It appears to be assumed by . . . your morning contemporary that it would be very unfair to the Chinese community to insist upon every body in the Colony being vaccinated." The only remark we have made on the subject was that "Compulsory vaccination of all children at least should be insisted upon and every facility given to adults to be vaccinated." Of course it would be practically impossible to make vaccination universal among the Chinese, but it might very well make every general." As "H. L. D." only advocates the compulsory vaccination of infants, and not of adults, we fail to see what ground of controversy he has. He might very well have written in support of compulsory vaccination without attributing to us views on the subject entirely contrary to those we hold and have expressed. As a lawyer he should be more careful of his facts. With the views of "H. L. D." on vaccination we quite agree. He says:

"It is however, it is a reasonable thing in England, for parents who fail to have their children vaccinated within a certain time to be liable upon the same being done in this colony. As I have been able to ascertain, vaccination was practised at Macau in the beginning of last year, and the Chinese Hospital there was removed from Macao to Canton in 1882, large numbers were vaccinated at the latter place. In 1883, it is stated in the *Chinese Repository*, that the Chinese Hospital at Canton from among the lower classes of society, so as to become general among the middle rank, and to be frequently resorted to by the higher classes."

Small-pox being an annual epidemic in the Kwantung province it would be wise to take every reasonable precaution against its spreading in the colony. The Chinese Government, I am sure, will be anxious to receive recognition, as the published results of the work of the Tung Wah Hospital have shown; and I do not think there would be any difficulty in getting the Chinese Government to make compulsory vaccination of infants insisted upon.

Of course, if vaccination were compulsory, we must change, as we even a small money payment, the poor class would endeavour to evade the law.

It may be doubtful whether "H. L. D." is not too sanguine in thinking there would not be the faintest objection raised by the native community, who would be compelled by the Government to accept it. Probably the majority of the native community would comply with the regulations without complaint, but there would almost certainly be some who would object. Evil disposed persons might also find in the regulations an opportunity of stirring up dissension to the Government by spreading absurd rumours as to the motives of the Government and the character of the lynch employed. How easily the Chinese are impressed upon by cock and bull tales has been repeatedly shown; only a year or two ago the schools of the colony were almost empty for a day or two because a rumour had been circulated that the Government wanted to kill a number of children in connection with the new waterworks. As, however, the majority of the Chinese understand and appreciate the advantages of vaccination any scare that might be raised if it were made compulsory would probably be of short duration and not very serious in its character.

But whether opposition is to be apprehended or not, we think the time has come when the vaccination of all children born in the colony should be made compulsory.

The "Trees Preservation Ordinance," read a first time at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, is a much needed measure. The afforestation operations have been largely interfered with by the unauthorised cutting of wood, and also, though to a lesser extent, by hill fires, caused, it is believed, chiefly through carelessness in burning joss paper at graves or the throwing of lighted matches among the dry grass. For causing hill fires, whether wilfully or through negligence, a penalty of two hundred dollars is provided.

With respect to the cutting down of trees a new principle is introduced, namely, that village communities are to be made responsible for the damage done in the neighbourhood of their villages, their police rates being increased to an amount sufficient to cover the damage. At first sight this may seem an arbitrary provision, and one calculated to work injustice. Why, it may be asked, should a whole village have to suffer because an individual member of the community has committed an offence? The answer is that as a rule the whole village is *particeps criminis* in the matter. In fact claims have been put forward on the part of the inhabitants of particular villages that they are a right to the trees growing in their neighbour-

hood on the ground that the trees have been planted by their ancestors, and it has been found that in accordance with this claim they were drawing the whole of their fuel supplies from the adjoining woods.

In cases such as these it is clearly right that the community should be made responsible. In other cases, where the damage has been committed by individuals without the consent of the other villagers, there is little doubt that they could in almost every instance, if they were so disposed, give information that would lead to the detection of the offender, but instead of doing so they screen him and so become accomplices after the fact. We do not think that any injustice is likely to be done under the section in question, for a good case will have to be made out against the villager to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council before the police rate assessment can be increased, and the villagers will, of course be afforded an opportunity of being heard in their defence. But it is improbable that the penalty will ever have to be enforced, because when once the villagers know that the Government is in earnest, and that they are liable to have their rates increased if trees are cut down, the damage will, probably cease. Isolated instances of tree cutting will of course always occur, but what section 6 of the new Bill is aimed against is apparently the wholesale destruction of plantations by village communities.

The Criminal Sessions will be held this morning.

The Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. Extra steamship *Cassandra*, from Bombay, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

The Agents (*Maurice Siemssen & Co.*) inform us that the D. D. R. steamer *Cassandra*, from Hamburg, left Singapore yesterday for that port. The distribution of prizes at the Government Central School will take place at half-past eleven o'clock to-day, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

The Amateur Dramatic Club gave their second performance of this season in the Theatre Royal, last evening, to a crowded house. We hold over our report until our next issue.

The question of vaccination is seriously exciting the mind of every person in connection with the epidemic. Some persons we hear, are sending their linen to Amoy to be washed.

The Alice McCall Hospital is rendering great service at its present juncture by offering free vaccination, which takes place daily, Sundays and Saturdays, excepted, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

The P. & O. steamer *Satell*, which left here yesterday afternoon, took as passengers one hundred Chinese men-of-war's men and several officers to go to England to bring out another Armstrong gunner now building.

The Shan-shan states that a French officer, holding the rank of colonel, has arrived at Nanking from Tientsin, and offered to build iron-clads for Tientsin for £10,000,000 in place of the present ones. This officer had an interview with the Viceroy Tsing on the 6th inst.

We hear that a fort is to be constructed at Saiman Bay. The bay affords one of the best landing places in the colony, and as there is a road leading from it behind the Lyceum Forts and on to Shinkwan, it would naturally be one of the first points to attract the attention of an enemy.

It is however, it is a reasonable thing in England, for parents who fail to have their children vaccinated within a certain time to be liable upon the same being done in this colony. As I have been able to ascertain, vaccination was practised at Macau in the beginning of last year, and the Chinese Hospital there was removed from Macao to Canton in 1882, large numbers were vaccinated at the latter place.

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The foot-ball match fixed for yesterday afternoon did not take place.

We have received the January number of the *Chinese Recorder*. The Rev. J. Macswain brings his paper on "The History of Settlement in the London Mission" and Dr. Kerr also contributes an article on the Drinking Habits of Chinese Christians." The editor of which gives the following extract from the account of the consumption of alcoholic liquors in China obtained from intelligent Chinese: "The proportion of adults—men and women—who drink spirits is 60 per cent. The average daily amount for each person is from 4 to 6 drams or ounces. Taking the lowest, we have 72 million drams, or 90 gallons—15 gallons per person per day." The Acting Attorney-General then read the letter sent by Messrs. Watson and Deacon to the clerk of the court, enclosing a copy of the *Contract Note* between them and Mr. Ally, and told the clerk to give it to Mr. Ally, handwriting. Mr. Ally signed it at 12.30 p.m. on the 31st August. The note was for £100, and the amount was to be paid to Mr. Ally on the 1st September.

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## IN THE PRESS.

1888. IN THE PRESS. 1888.

**ROCK LAYING IN THE PYRAMIDS.**  
A personal inspection of the pyramids of Egypt made by a quarry-owner, who spent his time recently on the Nile, has led him to the conclusion that the old Egyptians were better builders than those of the present day. He states that there are blocks of stone in the pyramids which weigh three or four times as much as the obelisks on the Embankment. He saw a stone whose estimate weight was 880 tons. But then the builders of the pyramids counted human labour rightly. They had great masses of subject upon whom to draw, and most of their work was done by sheer manual labour and force. There are stones in the pyramids thirty feet in length which fit so closely together that a penknife may be run over the surface without covering the break between them. They are not laid with mortar either. There is no machinery so perfect that it will make two surfaces thirty feet in length which will meet together in unison as these stones in the pyramid meet. It is supposed that they were rubbed backward and forward upon each other until the surfaces were assimilated.—London Free.

## WRECKS AMONGST THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

Full information of the loss of the Liner *Derry Castle* has been received from San Francisco. The disaster resulted in the death of fifteen of the crew, whilst the survivors had a singular experience. The vessel left Geelong on March 20 for Falmouth with wheat, and eight days afterwards was wrecked on Endorby Island, one of the Auckland group. She had a crew of twenty-two hands and one passenger, and is attempting to reach the reef the captain, both mates, and twelve of the crew were drowned. The remaining seven and the passenger suffered terribly on the island. Shell fish was their chief, almost sole, support. The island was explored, and the shipwrecked people were gladdened by the discovery of a hut, which, however, was found to contain only a pint bottle of salt. Port Ross was in sight, but the survivors had no boat, yet they had been on the desert island for three months an old ox-head was found in the sand. The men then set about making a boat on a chelonian. In the box the party put off for Port Ross. They could not reach it, but signal fire were seen at the latter place, showing that the shipwrecked people were seen and that help was at hand. This led to their rescue and transfer to the mainland on July 19. They were subsequently put on board a steamer and landed at Melbourne on September 22. But that time their friends had given them up for lost. While on the deserted island the men made a fire by the explosion of a cartridge which was found in one of their pockets. A portion of the wheat of the larque was washed ashore, and this helped to keep the men alive. Twenty-two years ago says the Standard, the crew of the General Grant were taken off the very same group of islands on which the *Derry Castle* was wrecked, and in all likelihood the hut, and the hatchet, and the pine bottle of salt found by the castaways were lost there, their predecessors in misfortune. The survivors from the General Grant were less fortunate than the Linerick ones, for it was not till after many months that they succeeded in escaping; though, as they had managed to save various articles of prime necessity, they were able to alleviate their lot in a measure denied to the *Derry Castle* people. It is believed that at this moment there are shipwrecked people on the Crozets, and a vessel is to be despatched to them, the speculations as to the fate will apply to them. There is a very good and plain reason why the Antarctic Islands form almost the only land spots in mid-ocean on which a vessel can be cast away without the world speedily hearing of the fact. They are out of the track of ships navigated by captains of experience or imbued with caution, and crews wrecked on them might lie there for years without anyone being much the wiser. Some of these islands are white with albatross, or black with penguins, and on all of them are found seals in greater or less abundance. Hunters have, however, ceased to visit most of them, so that when the crew of the *Wolverine* landed on the Crozets, a few years ago, they experienced the strange sensation of finding themselves surrounded by animals evidently without the slightest fear of man or their guns. Hundreds of seals were resting on the damp grass bordering the stream, but made no attempt to escape. The albatross did not move off their nests, and the rays around were alive with black hags, petrels, Capo pigeons, gulls, and wild ducks, all equally tame. Had the Admiralty been willing to listen to the representations of the Australian Government, they would have formed depots of provisions in the group, for the convenience of any wrecked crews. But the proposal was not cordially received. Landing the stores was not in every instance easy, and the advisers of the Admiralty seemed to have imagined that making matters so smooth might only act as a sort of premium on reckless ship-masters. For it must be remembered that captains of vessels have no possible excuse for going near these iron-bound islets. When the *Sirname* was lost she was eighty miles out of her course, and thus dangerously near the floating icebergs of the South Pole. But as we have said, sealers occasionally take up their residence on these lonely spots, and they would certainly not miss the opportunity of varying their tragic fusions with some of the deejatores. On Inaccessible Island two Germans, the brothers Schleehoff, remained for more than two years, for the purpose of killing seals, though when taken off by the Challenger they were heartily sick of their exile. They had consumed everything of the shape of civilised provisions, and had read "Omelie's" "Moralis," "Voyages," "Hamlet," "Coriolanus," and Schiller's "Poems," until they could repeat them by heart. Being educated men—had been an officer in the army—they had more resources than the usual run of people in their situation, and their active life kept them from moping too much over their lonely lot. It was the incapacity for passing their time which made the exile of untrained seamen like Sollkirk so miserable. They had hardly anything to do, on the tropical islands on which they were put ashore food of a kind was generally sufficiently plentiful for their wants. They ate their hearts out with forebodings, superstitions engendered of their evil career, and the dread that they would die alone. Sollkirk's terror, it may be remembered, was that his cats would eat him. Even when the levanting seaman finds himself among a people more primitive than can easily be met with nowadays in the Pacific Islands, his life is not quite so easy as he anticipated. For he is generally utilized to an inconvenient extent; as that, after a term of practising, fighting, and neading muskets, the beach-comber soon wishes himself back in the clutches of his brig, to do his duty in that condition of life for which he signed articles.—*Public Opinion*.

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